

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

TUESDAY : : : : MARCH 17

OURSELVES AND THE ORIENTALS.

"Developments of the last decade," says the New York Herald, presage a thorough awakening of the Far East. The day is past when the Chinese can be regarded simply as he is seen in 'The Yellow Jacket.' The man of the East is playing a full man's part in promoting the world's progress. We want our share of his trade and we want his friendship."

The importance of this undeveloped Chinese trade and the potency of American influence in the awakening of the East are glanced at by the Utica Globe.

"Although," says the Globe, "the trade of the United States with China is infinitesimal compared with that of the British, hitherto the prime favorites of the Chinese, and there are only three thousand Americans in the yellow republic as against ten thousand Britishers, yet the growing influence of this country is an unmistakable sign of the times. Millions of young Chinese are being Americanized. In the large centers of population these youthful queueless dandies flaunt their American cut suits, their American fobs, their felt hats turned up at the back and their American shoes with the bulgy toe-caps. These embryonic controllers of the future destinies of China regard America as the personification of true democracy and look to her as their guide in all matters of national conduct."

"The United States has practically assumed, the political and financial guidance of China, for many years one of the most jealously guarded preserves of England. The officials of the republic are men of American education and the cabinet ministers are pro-American while Yuan Shih-kai, the President, has displayed marked friendliness toward this country and its representatives."

The old bogey of the "Yellow Peril" has been consigned to the scrap-heap of exploded fallacies. Under the caption, "No Yellow Peril," the Burlington, Virginia, Hawkeye observes:

"Every now and then many of the wise men grow excited over some phantom that they have conjured out of their imaginations. The scare spreads, and that phantom becomes a living terror to millions. A few years ago it was the yellow peril. Europe and America heard much about the enormous population of Asia that were to be armed and drilled according to modern tactics and that were to overwhelm the newer civilization and to extinguish it, or to compel it to defend itself in great wars, beside which history would have nothing that would look serious in comparison."

"In a little while that fear was again banished, but only to give way to another. We were told in all seriousness that the Chinese were taking up modern methods and that they would soon be flooding the market of the world with cheap goods, that would spell ruin to the manufacturing and trading nations that had heretofore practically monopolized the world's markets."

"After stewing over this new danger for a few years, the rest of the world begins to discover that the millions of China are poor, and are going to be kept busy for ages developing their own resources, putting their own house in order, repairing as far as possible the damage that wrong agriculture, wrong business management, wrong government have worked to what ought to be the richest country in the world. Just now, we are discovering that the new China is a very promising field for the enterprising of other nations. There are hundreds of cities in China, for instance, that are crying for modern improvements; hundreds that are in need of modern electric plants, and enterprising firms have agents in the field preparing to supply that demand. Factories are being built, mines are being opened, railroads are being built, a start in modern agriculture and in modern forestry is being made. It is generally assumed now that the country, which was supposed to be a source of terrible danger to all the world, is in reality a most promising source of wealth for those of other nations who have the clear vision to note the opportunities, and the pluck and energy to step in and grasp them. Thus, instead of being a competitor to be feared, China will for many years be in need of skilled men of our and European nations, to help her to become modern and progressive."

WHY NEW ZEALAND STRIKE FAILED.

The suppression of the South African industrial strike by martial law, and the deportation of the labor leaders, directs attention to the course of another general strike, which for awhile paralyzed the industries of New Zealand, but finally collapsed, owing, it is stated, to the operation of the compulsory arbitration law. This is the view taken by Hugh H. Lusk after a careful examination of the facts. Mr. Lusk holds that as a result of the crisis the New Zealand law is now more strongly established than ever in the hearts of the people, and that syndicalism's assaults upon the arbitration system has ended in syndicalism's permanent rout. If we consider the crisis as an emergency which was bound to arise sooner or later for the thorough testing of the New Zealand solution, so-called, of the labor question, it seems fair to say that the law emerges from the ordeal perhaps stronger than it was; yet much more time must elapse before this conclusion can be stated with unqualified confidence. Once, at least, the law has been defied on a great scale. It may be again. Is the system of arbitration, which the law embodies, a sure and absolute and permanent remedy for labor warfare? New Zealand must not feel aggrieved if the rest of the world now says that it must still wait and see, says the San Francisco News-Letter.

The contention seems sound, however, that the essential fairness of the arbitration system during the twenty years of its existence was a powerful factor in rallying the population outside of the ranks of syndicalism to the support of the New Zealand authorities as soon as the pinch of the general strike was felt. The mass of the independent farmers of the country, for example, knew perfectly well that the New Zealand courts of industrial justice, in which the wage-earners were adequately represented, had given to the organized workers far more than the workers, as distinguished from the capitalists or employers, had obtained in any other country in the world. The result was that when the farm products, ready for loading upon scores of ships in the foreign trade, lay untouched for days on the wharves of the seaports on account of the general strike, 1800 New Zealand farmers mounted their horses, rode into town and did the longshoremen's work themselves. Any group of strikers that had attempted by violence to stop them would probably have been exterminated on the spot, if necessary. And that is why the strike failed.

President Wilson will have an excellent opportunity to show that he is bigger than a politician when the requests for pardons reach him from those twenty-odd labor union leaders who have been convicted of complicity in the nation-wide murder plots, carried out by second-rate of the McNamara type. If President Wilson pardons these men, he will win great favor in certain circles; if he refuses to interfere with the carrying out of sentences, he will reaffirm the faith that law-abiding men have in his sense of justice.

RAY OF HOPE FOR SUGAR INDUSTRY.

Gloom which has hung over the Territory of Hawaii for the past year because of threatened Democratic legislation which has dealt the sugar industry the greatest blow it has received in many years A. A. Wilder's interview showing that President Wilson will not will be materially dispelled this morning by the publication of Judge permit Hawaii's principal industry to be wiped out, but has realized that the plea of the sugar planters that a free tariff means the ruin of their industry after all was not the buncombe which some of the President's Democratic advisers have claimed.

President Wilson has assured Judge Wilder that in the event that it is shown that the removal of the tariff on sugar has not benefited the consumer, the tariff will be restored. That the consumer will not benefit by the tariff removal is already demonstrated. The sugar producers today are receiving within a fraction of the lowest price ever paid for sugar, yet the retail quotations, the prices charged by the grocer to the family who buy a few pounds of sugar at a time, are the same practically as those that prevailed a year or more ago. It is admitted that with sugar at present prices to the producer great hardships will be suffered by the growers of this Territory. Already the laborers, those first to suffer when depression comes in any line of industry are feeling the blow here in Hawaii. True, there have been no material reductions in salaries so far, but the plantations in working out their economies to meet the crushing effects of Democratic legislation have curtailed their working forces and lessened incomes for the workmen have been the result. What will be the consequence when the sugar of the cheap labor countries of the world are shipped in to compete with the American product?

Further comfort can be taken by the sugar growers and incidentally every resident in the Territory, in the assurance that comes from President Wilson through Judge Wilder that even should it be decided that the tariff shall not be replaced on sugar, the industry here will be granted concessions which he hopes will act as a partial compensation for the damage which the removal of the tariff has already caused the sugar industry.

This is the first ray of encouragement Hawaii has received from Washington since the present Democratic administration assumed control. It means encouragement for those who were fast losing hope of saving the sugar industry here and in the fulfillment of the promise President Wilson and the Democratic party will show that they are big and broad enough to remedy the damage which a mistaken party policy has brought upon a great American industry.

CHIEF DIFFICULTY OF WAR.

"The chief obstacle to war is the difficulty in financing it, and this difficulty is increased if the enemy is well prepared."

Such is the summing up of the vexing question of international armaments made by Rear-Admiral Sidney A. Stanton and issued through the Navy League of the United States.

"It may seem coldblooded to say," continued Rear-Admiral Stanton, "that money is more important than a question of humanity, but I am afraid that the student of history is driven to the conclusion that such is the case. From a national point of view no great loss is so quickly repaired as the loss of life. A hundred years ago the Napoleonic wars had sadly diminished the armies of the empire, yet France has now an ample population of industrious and prosperous people. France has repaired her loss of life, but she has a national debt of over five thousand million dollars and only an industrious and frugal people living in a rich country could sustain it successfully."

"War is enormously expensive. The war of secession cost over five thousand millions of dollars, exclusive of Confederate expenditures. France, in 1871, paid an indemnity of a thousand millions and lost two provinces, beside the expenses of the war. To the United States the economic cost of war is more serious than to any other power because of the standard of pensions which have been established. Forty-nine years after the termination of the war of secession we are paying in pensions \$180,000,000 a year."

"War is best avoided by making its maintenance dangerous and expensive and its results doubtful. Those difficulties, and especially the enormous expense of war with a prepared enemy, contribute greatly to keep the peace—these are controlling factors. There can, I think, be no doubt that the fundamental question in deciding peace or war is an economical one."

"The subject of universal peace has been debated by organized societies for seventy years. The universal exposition at London in 1851 was the first of its kind. It was hailed as a harbinger of the abolition of war. That was sixty-three years ago, and universal peace has not yet arrived. The Emperor of Germany, with his impetuous insistence upon military strength, was regarded for a long time as a menace to the peace of Europe. Of late years many regard him as one of its most effective promoters. The 'strong man armed' is an unanswerable argument. It embodies, not a theory, but a fact."

"Officers of the army and navy are sometimes represented at peace meetings as self-seeking persons looking only for battle and promotion. As a matter of fact, I know of no class of citizens who are more firmly advocates of peace, or who do more, concerted, to preserve the peace of the nation than these same officers. They are entirely at one with the members of the peace societies in their desire to avoid war—all war; but they differ in their opinion as to the methods effective for securing peace."

"There are those who argue that a battleship costing \$15,000,000 passes in twenty years to the scrap heap and, in the absence of fighting, is a clear waste. I hold, on the contrary, that we do not wish to use our battleships for fighting. We do not expect any war as long as we maintain a sufficient number of battleships. We expect to wear them out and ultimately to scrap them by constant use and exercises which maintain their efficiency and which, again, cost the country a great deal of money in pay, equipment, repairs and fuel. We expect that this preparation will guarantee the preservation of peace and we consider that this is, for our battleships, the finest and most satisfactory office. The money so spent is a fair and satisfactory national insurance against the evils and dangers which it is designed to avoid."

POLITICAL SHIFT IN CANADA.

Canada is growing westward, as the last census shows, and the consequence is that there is a shift of political power in that direction. The population of the Dominion in the ten years from 1901 to 1911 increased by 1,835,328, and of this increase, 1,100,000 persons were absorbed into the population of the four western provinces. Naturally, the shifting of population has caused a change in political balances. In the redistribution or reapportionment of representation in Parliament gains are made by the new provinces, losses are felt by the old. Thus, under the provisions of the redistribution bill in 1904, which was based upon the 1901 census, 214 members were given the House of Commons. Three years later the act was amended so as to give Alberta and Saskatchewan, newly formed provinces, representation according to population. Alberta was given seven members and Saskatchewan ten, an increase of seven for the two.

The next Parliament will have 234 members, and in the reapportionment the west will get the thirteen additional seats and seven or eight seats of which the eastern provinces will be deprived. The British North American act of 1867 provides that the province of Quebec shall always have sixty-five members in the House of Commons, and that the representation from the other eight provinces shall be in such number as shall bear the same ratio to the population of the province which it represents as sixty-five bears to the population of the province of Quebec. This establishes a basis, and it is upon this basis that the new apportionment will be made.

The Regeneration of Ireland

An Editorial by Robt. Wm. Cathcart, an Ulsterman.

In times ago the farmers of Ireland were but little better than serfs; the cultivators of the soil held the lands under rental from the rich landlords, who ground their tenants under an iron heel, and absorbed the fruits of their labor; poverty, misery and evictions prevailed; now all is changed, the Land Act put the masses in ownership of their holdings, and the people now are well fed, well clad and have an immense sum of money to their credit in the banks. It is also gratifying to learn that education has made immense strides. One matter to complete prosperity remains unsettled, and that is the question of Home Rule; strange, indeed, it seems to me that those professing followers of the divine Master and Preceptor, should be willing to wage war on one another on account of a political issue.

The sons of Ireland have made a splendid record in all lands, and are in the front ranks of statesmanship, science and the professions, their standing in naval and military matters is a matter of history.

In the mighty Nation of the United States one person out of seven has a strain of Irish blood. The late Judge Estee remarked that "Ireland was a small country, but it produced some mighty good Americans." Where would be the great British Empire were the Irish eliminated? The English claim everything, in the boasted Waterloo. The number of English in the field did not exceed 15,000, so the Irish and the Scotch were entitled to the credit. Whose were the hands that turned the tide of war in favor of the French at Fontenoy when defeat seemed inevitable? These are but two illustrations out of many.

The Irish people are too belligerent for their own good, and it has often been asserted are incapable of self-government, but were I a resident of Ireland, and a younger man, I should be a candidate for parliament on the Nationalist ticket, to devote my humble efforts in assisting to prove the fallacy of the statements regarding my countrymen, who will be vindicated when Home Rule becomes an actuality.

Paddy has a temper as everybody knows,
But there never was a coward where the shamrock grows.
A nation famed for love and beauty's charms,
Inflexible in faith, invincible in arms.

These are the sentiments of two writers.

Ireland shall Phoenix-like arise from the dead ashes of the past, and become the potent factor in the world's progress.

I conclude by repeating the oft expressed prayer "God Save Ireland," and the response thereto, "Amen."

WEIGHING WILSON'S PROPOSALS.

The promises held out to Hawaii by President Wilson of special concessions to this Territory provided free sugar or tariff reduction does not benefit the consumers of sugar in the United States, when more critically examined, than was at first possible, have an air of specious vagueness. The promises are far from comforting, when fully weighed and tested.

The development of citizenship in this Territory "along traditional American lines" depends on keeping up the standard of political equality between Hawaii and the States. To ask for special favors is to open the doors for all sorts of experimental reforms born of political fadism.

David Harum's interpretation of the old saw about "Looking a gift horse in the mouth" was that a man was a fool if he didn't. Hawaii's main industry cannot compete with Cuba, Java or any other tropical country on an even basis under free trade, but with labor and transportation restrictions. If the American people want an outpost of men of their own race in this strategic group of Pacific Islands, Hawaii's principal industry must receive the support that only the retention of a protective tariff on sugar can give.

Special concessions given Hawaii would supply that entering wedge that will be used to rob the citizenship of this Territory of their right of self-government—the cardinal principle on which the government of the United States is founded. President Wilson apparently looks on Hawaii as an industry, a trust, an illegal combination of "The Interests," not as a growing, ambitious community of free men, busily engaged in working out the theory of a free government in the American tropics under the flag. We do not know who have been his informants and advisers, as to local affairs. We only see the results of a somewhat jaundiced and one-sided appraisal of the Hawaiian Islands as a whole from the viewpoint of biased political misinformation.

The promise that Hawaii will be taken care of and that no one need worry is not convincing, coming as it does from that political party which has always stood for destructive rather than constructive reform.

EFFECTIVE TRAFFIC SAFEGUARDS NEEDED.

The supervisors have shown a progressive tendency in the manner in which they dissected Attorney Weaver's proposed traffic ordinance submitted at the meeting Saturday night. Honolulu has long been sadly in need of a traffic ordinance that would make traveling safe alike for pedestrians and persons riding in vehicles in Honolulu.

Attorney Weaver may have drafted his proposed ordinance along lines of similar laws in effect on the mainland, but if the measure as originally proposed had been enacted there are automobile drivers in Honolulu who would have taken it as a license to continue their campaign of killing and maiming pedestrians. It would seem that this is the feeling that now prevails among a certain class of careless drivers. It is not difficult for readers of The Advertiser to recall fatal accidents on the streets of Honolulu that have been looked upon as jokes.

If the supervisors will follow the purpose expressed last Saturday and enact a traffic law that will really meet the purpose of making the streets of Honolulu safe alike for pedestrian and the person who rides in or drives a vehicle, they will have filled a long felt want.

THE PASSING HOUR.

Did Mister Mott-Smith's insistence on being relieved from his official duties by March 15 have anything to do with the idea of March?

A great calm seems to have arisen since the name of the President's choice for the second associate justice has been announced. Which is strange, considering what the name is.

The rapid transit company, in response to the vigorously expressed desires of the supervisors, has now its street sprinkling trolley cars and they are at work laying the dust along the street car rights of way. When the matter of track sprinkling was under discussion some time ago, the company attempted to enter an agreement with the city to sprinkle the roadways for their entire width along the tracks and the sprinklers purchased are capable of doing that work and doing it well. No agreement has been reached between the city and the company, but, in view of the fact that there are no dustless roads in sight, why cannot the supervisors make terms with the company and have the main traveled thoroughfares at least properly sprinkled? The cost should be not much, and the comfort would be

IRELAND TOASTED BY HIBERNIANS

St. Patrick's Eve Banquet Enlivened by Wit and Music: Closed With a Dance.

Under the auspices of Division No. 1, Ancient Order of Hibernians, a banquet in honor of St. Patrick was served in the Ewa dining room of the Alexander Young Hotel last night. Not in many years have the Irish people of Honolulu so enjoyably celebrated the day set apart in honor of Ireland's patron saint.

Other events scheduled for St. Patrick's day made it more convenient to have the banquet last night instead of this evening. The menu was in charge of Heine Heidenreich and was one of the best served at the Young in many days, says everyone who was fortunate enough to be present. Fifty-four members of the order and their friends were in attendance.

The dining table, covering the entire length of the large dining room was decorated with carnations and maiden hair ferns. The favors consisted of green baskets emblazoned with golden harps.

The guests were received in the parlor of the hotel by Rev. Father Valentin. He was assisted by F. D. Creedon.

Serving of the feast began at eight o'clock. J. J. Sullivan was toastmaster. On his right sat Rt. Rev. Bishop Gilbert, while on his left was seated Governor Pinkham. The objects of the Hibernian Society, was the topic of Mr. Sullivan's introductory remarks.

Letter From Brother Dutton.

One of the features of the evening was a letter from Brother Dutton of Molokai who had received an invitation to attend. Brother Dutton expressed his regrets, but wished the Hibernians success and enjoyment during their banquet. This was read by F. D. Creedon who was responding to the toast "Ireland as a Nation."

A number of Irish stories, well told by Dr. William J. Carey, were much enjoyed.

The toast, "The President of the United States," was responded to by Governor Pinkham. He dwelt at some length on the policy of the present Democratic administration, praising the patience of President Wilson in seeking peace instead of war in Mexico.

Father Valentin responded to a toast to "The Ladies of Honolulu," opening with a pleasing Irish song and closing with a tribute to the women of Oahu.

Jack Lucas Speaks.

Hon Jack Lucas in responding to a call from the toastmaster, spoke in Hawaiian and could not be understood. He was cheered nevertheless.

Chester Doyle also pleased the big crowd by speaking in a foreign language. He speaks Japanese fluently and sang "The Boyne Waters" in a rich crescendo voice.

"Ancient Ireland and the Present Time" was the toast of H. E. Henderson. He is an ardent Home Ruler and was warmly cheered.

Father Maximin gave a brief history of St. Patrick and tried to prove that Ireland's Patron Saint was a German. A history of the Irishmen in America was given by Dr. John H. Farrell.

Riley H. Allen responded for the press. Allen said he respected the Irish for their fighting qualities for by their martial spirit they make more news for the newspapers than a half dozen other nationalities combined.

"An Irishman's Dream" was the title of a poem recited by Con F. Dempsey.

A witty toast was given by John James Armstrong. His subject was "Why an Irishman Should Not Cut His Hair."

John H. Drury, who is stationed with the Engineers at Fort Shafter gave a brief record of the Irish soldiers in the American Army, showing that Erin has contributed no small part in many of the battles which have insured victory for the Stars and Stripes.

Bishop Libby was the last speaker, expressing his pleasure at seeing so many Irish people together. The feast closed with the singing of the "Wearing of the Green."

Dancing was the feature from that time until after midnight. Music was furnished by Kani's orchestra.

Those Who Attended.

Among those present were: Governor Pinkham, Rt. Rev. Bishop Gilbert, Father Maximin, Father Valentin, Mrs. E. M. Wood, H. F. Davidson, Miss Estelle Healy, Miss Jane White, Miss Elizabeth McMenamin, Gladys Thomas, W. E. Greene, Amy O'Connor, Samuel F. Chillingworth, Jr., James J. Carey, E. W. Burgess, C. F. Dempsey, Mrs. M. Cleary, Jack D. Cleary, Elizabeth Gosling, Mary Gouveia, James J. Cashman, Jeremiah O'Sullivan, Mrs. J. O'Sullivan, Alfred J. Thevenin, James Armstrong, Frank G. J. Murray, John F. Bowes, John D. Drury, John Sheehan, Chester A. Doyle, Riley H. Allen, W. C. Bergin, Mrs. J. J. Sullivan, A. T. Henderson, Mrs. E. J. Lord, Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Creedon, J. Lucas, Mrs. John Dugan, Mrs. Cerve, Dr. J. E. Farrell, John H. Rhodes, William H. Ransie, Clara A. Rhodes, William C. McCoy, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Fitzpatrick, J. Maculay, Mr. and Mrs. J. Maxon and E. M. Wood.

TROUBLE AVERTED.

That little cold and sore throat of yours must be checked at once or it may develop into something worse. Take a few doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and your troubles will soon vanish. For sale by all Dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

John Bright while watching several firemen at work at the corner of Nuuanu and Judd streets yesterday, was the victim of a light electric wire which slipped from the hands of the men at work aloft. He was treated at the Queen's Hospital and later sent to his home.